An autosomal dominant syndrome of acromegaloid facial appearance and generalised hypertrichosis terminalis

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Abstract
We report a family in which a phenotype of acromegaloïd facial appearance (AFA) and generalised hypertrichosis terminalis segregates through three generations. Congenital hypertrichosis terminalis and AFA have been previously reported as independent autosomal dominant traits. This is the first report to delineate an autosomal dominant transmission of the combined phenotype.

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A family with four affected subjects in three generations is reported. Affected subjects show a characteristic acromegaloïd facial appearance (AFA) and generalised hypertrichosis terminalis. The syndrome is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait and appears to be fully penetrant. Acromegaloïd facial appearance and hypertrichosis terminalis have been described in association with thickened oral mucosa and gingival hyperplasia. Affected patients in our family did not have intraoral lesions. The syndrome in our family appears to be discrete from the acromegaloïd facial appearance syndrome, Gorlin-Chaudhry-Moss syndrome, and pachydermoperostosis.

Case report
The proband (fig 1, III.2), a term product of healthy, non-consanguineous parents, was initially seen aged 2 years, when a dermatological opinion was sought regarding striking generalised terminal hypertrichosis (fig 2). The hypertrichosis was first noted shortly after birth and had become progressively more marked. There was a coarsening of the facial appearance with broadening of the nose and swelling of the lower lip (fig 3). The intraoral mucosa and the tongue were normal. General physical examination, including the genitalia, was normal; height and weight were just below the 97th centiles. Endocrine assessment, including mucopolysaccharide analysis, was normal and radiological survey was normal, with bone age commensurate with chronological age. There was no digital “tufting”.

Family history
The pedigree is shown in fig 1. The syndrome is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait with both sexes affected and male to male transmission. One affected subject (fig 1, I.1) was not examined by the authors; the affected status was assigned following a collaborative history from the affected offspring. In generation II, the proband’s paternal aunt (fig 1, II.3) and father (fig 1, II.7) showed an acromegaloïd facial appearance (figs 4 and 5) and generalised terminal hypertrichosis. Facial hypertrichosis (fig 4) was seen in the paternal aunt. Physical examination was normal and the intraoral mucosa and the gingivae were normal in both patients. Both II.3 and II.7 were referred to the Endocrinology Department because of a clinical suspicion of acromegaly.
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The endocrine opinion did not support this diagnosis; there were no typical changes of excess growth hormone secretion, such as enlargement of jaw or tongue, and hand volumes were normal. II.3 had initial investigations which showed persistently high levels of serum growth hormone on a number of tests (oral glucose tolerance, insulin hypoglycaemia), and she had been treated briefly on the basis of these results. Subsequent tests remained fully normal and no subsequent treatment has been given. The most recent measurement (1994) in II.3 are growth hormone 0.5 mU/l, IGF1 22.7 nmol/l, and in II.7 growth hormone 1.5 mU/l, IGF1 14.3 nmol/l, all of which are within a normal adult range. There was no evidence of insulin resistance, and serum insulin levels during oral glucose tolerance tests in both were normal. The father of the proband (fig 1, II.7) had a history of recurrent idiopathic cardiac effusions, necessitating pericardial fenestration. No other family member had pericardial effusions.

Discussion
This family has four affected members in three generations, confirming an autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance. The most striking features of the affected phenotype are an “acromegaloid” facial appearance and generalised hypertrichosis terminalis. All affected subjects had normal intraoral mucosa and gingiva. An acromegaloid facial appearance is associated with several autosomal dominant conditions, such as pachydermoperostosis5 and Ascher syndrome.6 Our family does not have any other clinical features suggestive of these disorders nor, to our knowledge, has hypertrichosis been a feature of these conditions. Our family has hypertrichosis and a coarsened facial appearance in common with the Gorlin–Chaudray–Moss syndrome (GCM). They lack, however, the characteristic stocky build, genital hypoplasia, phalangeal hypoplasia, conductive hearing loss, and midface hypoplasia considered characteristic of GCM.4 The acromegaloid facial appearance (AFA) syndrome (MIM No 102150)7 described by Hughes et
of variant hyperplasia, and possibilities. The with two main divisions: hypertrichosis lanuginosa (HL) or dog faceted type and hypertrichosis terminalis or simian faceted type, a classification adhered to by subsequent authors. In an exhaustive review, Felgenhauer found fewer than 40 discrete families with congenital HL. Congenital hypertrichosis terminalis is even rarer; for many years there were only two published cases, that of Julia Pastrana, a Mexican Digger Indian (1834–1860) and of Krao, a native of Bangkok aged 7 who was exhibited in England and France in 1883. Julia Pastrana’s diagnosis has been the source of debate. Recently Bondeson and Miles, after an extensive study, including analysis of historical evidence and x rays of the mummy, concluded that the diagnosis was congenital generalised hypertrichosis terminalis with gingival hyperplasia (MIM No 135400). This condition was described as early as 1886. There is also some evidence to suggest that Krao had this condition (for a major review see Witkop). There are two reports of cases of congenital generalised hypertrichosis terminalis with gingival hyperplasia which showed an “acromegaloid” facial appearance. Thus a spectrum of severity of this condition appears to exist, ranging from mild gingival hyperplasia to generalised hypertrichosis, gingival hyperplasia, and facial deformity.

The diagnosis in our family raises several possibilities. The phenotype may represent a variant of the congenital hypertrichosis/gingival hyperplasia syndrome, although this seems unlikely in view of the entirely normal oral mucosa and gingivae. It is also possible that our family is a variant of the AFA syndrome, but again terminal hypertrichosis and intraoral pathology is absent.

We consider that our family represents a new syndrome, discrete from AFA syndrome and congenital hypertrichosis/gingival hyperplasia.12

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